

A Middle Jurassic abelisaurid from Patagonia and the early diversification of theropod dinosaurs

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Abelisaurids are a clade of large, bizarre predatory dinosaurs, most notable for their high, short skulls and extremely reduced forelimbs. They were common in Gondwana during the Cretaceous, but exceedingly rare in the Northern Hemisphere. The oldest definitive abelisaurids so far come from the late Early Cretaceous of South America and Africa, and the early evolutionary history of the clade is still poorly known. Here, we report a new abelisaurid from the Middle Jurassic of Patagonia, *Eoabelisaurus mefi* gen. et sp. nov., which predates the so far oldest known secure member of this lineage by more than 40 Myr. The almost complete skeleton reveals the earliest evolutionary stages of the distinctive features of abelisaurids, such as the modification of the forelimb, which started with a reduction of the distal elements. The find underlines the explosive radiation of theropod dinosaurs in the Middle Jurassic and indicates an unexpected diversity of ceratosaurs at that time. The apparent endemism of abelisaurids to southern Gondwana during Pangean times might be due to the presence of a large, central Gondwanan desert. This indicates that, apart from continent-scale geography, aspects such as regional geography and climate are important to reconstruct the biogeographical history of Mesozoic vertebrates.

Keywords: Dinosauria; Ceratosauria; Abelisauridae; Middle Jurassic; Argentina; Gondwanan biogeography

1. INTRODUCTION

Abelisaurids are a highly derived lineage of the Ceratosauria, a clade of phylogenetically basal theropod dinosaurs, characterized by a robust, short and high skull, extremely reduced forelimbs, and a highly pneumatized axial skeleton [1]. Abelisaurids were diverse in the Late Cretaceous of Gondwana, where they represent the top predators, but occurrences from the Northern Hemisphere are so far restricted to fragmentary and questionable latest Cretaceous remains from Europe [1]. Although the phylogenetic relationships of the more inclusive abelisauroids indicate that this clade reaches back to the Late Jurassic at least, the oldest secure occurrences of abelisauroids come from the late Early Cretaceous [1–4], and older reports of this clade are based on fragmentary and questionable material that does not provide much information on the early evolution of the group [1,5–7]. Thus, the origin and early history of abelisauroids remains largely unknown.

Here, we report a basal abelisaurid from the early Middle Jurassic of Patagonia, which extends the stratigraphic range of this clade for more than 40 Myr. The discovery of such an early member of this derived clade has important implications for the early evolution of abelisauroids and the origin of their bizarre morphology, as well as for establishing the initial diversification of ceratosaurs in general during Pangean times, which has important

biogeographical consequences for understanding the distribution of theropods during the Jurassic.

2. SYSTEMATIC PALAEOLOGY

Dinosauria Owen, 1842

Theropoda Marsh, 1881

Ceratosauria Marsh, 1884

Abelisauridae Bonaparte and Novas, 1985

Eoabelisaurus mefi, gen. et sp. nov.

(a) *Etymology*

From *eos*, Greek for dawn, for the early occurrence of the new taxon, and *Abelisaurus*, type genus of the Abelisauridae. The species name refers to the popular abbreviation of the Museo Paleontológico Egidio Feruglio (MEF).

(b) *Holotype*

Museo Paleontológico Egidio Feruglio (MPEF) PV 3990, an almost complete skeleton, including the posterior half of the skull, five cervical and nine dorsal vertebrae, complete sacrum, 27 caudal vertebrae, left and right scapulocoracoid, left and right humerus, radius and ulna, left and right distal carpal, left and right metacarpals I–IV, five phalanges (including one ungual) of the left and six phalanges (including one ungual) of the right hand, complete pelvic girdle, left and right femur, tibia, fibula, tarsals and metatarsals, and 12 phalanges (including two unguals) of the left and eight phalanges (including one ungual) of the right pes (figure 1).

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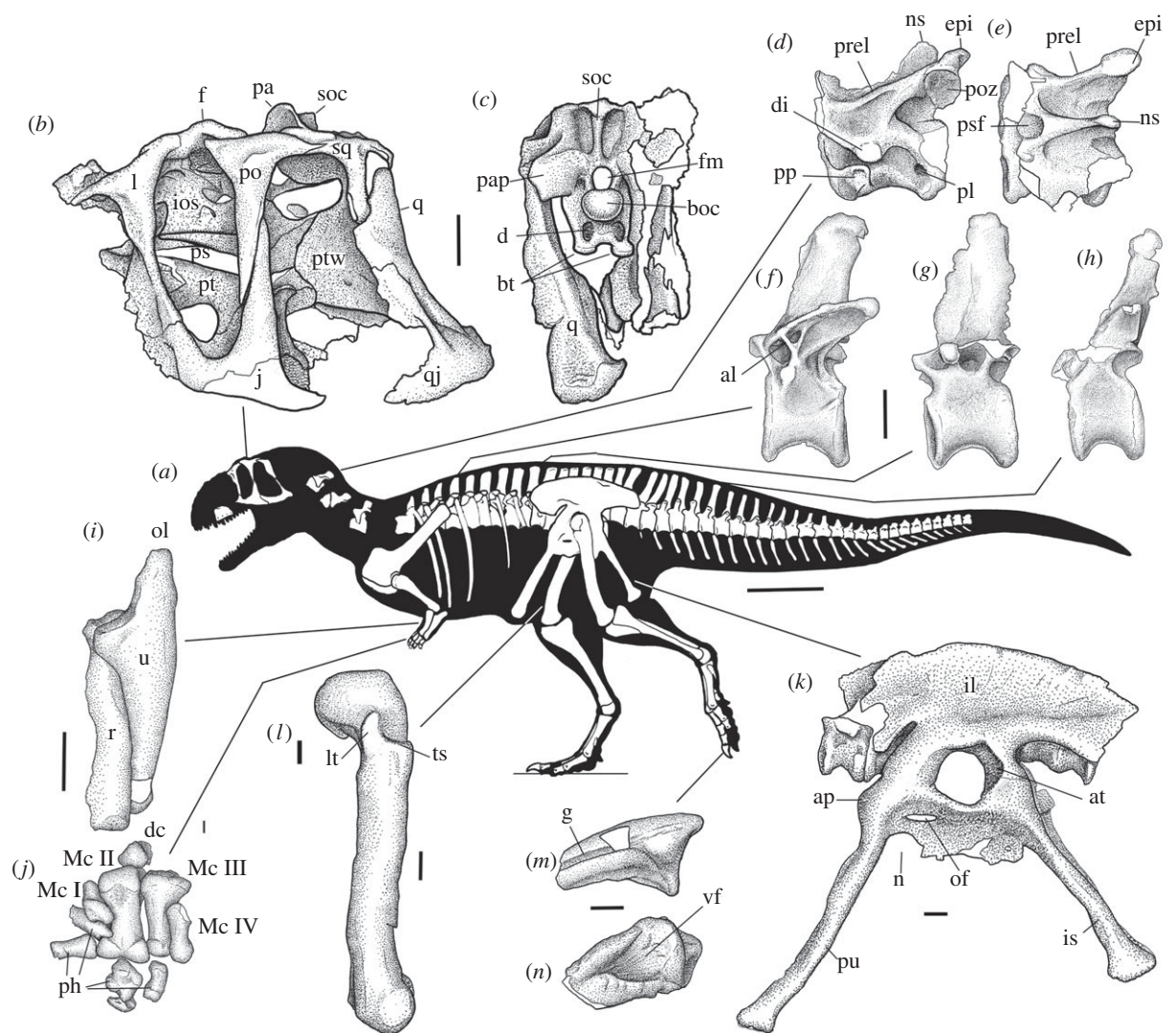


Figure 1. Middle Jurassic abelisaurid *Eoabelisaurus mefi*. (a) Skeletal reconstruction, showing preserved parts. Skull in left lateral (b) and posterior (c) views. Middle cervical vertebra in left lateral (d) and dorsal (e) views. (f) Anterior mid-dorsal vertebra in left lateral view. (g) Posterior dorsal vertebra in left lateral view. (h) Anterior caudal vertebra in left lateral view. (i) Right ulna and radius in medial view. (j) Right manus in plantar view. (k) Pelvic girdle in left lateral view. (l) Left femur in lateral view. Pedal ungual in lateral (m) and ventral (n) views. Abbreviations: al, additional lamina; ap, ambiens process; at, antitrochanter; boc, basioccipital condyle; bt, basal tubera; d, depression; dc, distal carpal; di, diapophysis; epi, epiphysis; f, frontal; fm, foramen magnum; g, groove; il, ilium; ios, interorbital septum; is, ischium; j, jugal; l, lacrimal; lt, lesser trochanter; Mc, metacarpal; n, notch; ns, neural spine; of, obturator foramen; ol, olecranon process; pa, parietal; pap, paroccipital process; ph, phalanges; pl, pleurocoel; po, postorbital; poz, postzygapophysis; pp, parapophysis; prel, prezygoepiphysal lamina; ps, parasphenoid; psf, prespinal fossa; pt, pterygoid; ptw, pterygoid wing of the quadrate; pu, pubis; q, quadrate; qj, quadratojugal; r, radius; soc, supraoccipital crest; sq, squamosal; ts, trochanteric shelf; u, ulna; vf, ventral fossa. Scale bars: (a) 500 mm; (b–l) 50 mm; (m,n) 10 mm.

(c) Type locality and horizon

Jugo Loco locality, close to the village of Cerro C ndor, Chubut, Argentina. The locality is placed in a series of finely bedded mud-, marl- and limestones of the Ca nad n Asfalto Formation, early Middle Jurassic (Aalenian–Bajocian; see the electronic supplementary material).

(d) Diagnosis

Medium-sized theropod dinosaur (6–6.5 m total length) with the following autapomorphies: quadrate with thickened medial distal articular end and subparallel articular condyles; mid-dorsal vertebrae with double, V-shaped lamina extending from the parapophysis to the prezygodiapophyseal lamina; ulna with hypertrophied olecranon process, accounting for more than 30 per cent of its length; pubic foramen elongate, more than

twice as long as high; ambiens process of pubis developed as a large, anterolaterally directed, convex expansion.

3. DESCRIPTION

Whereas the posterior half of the skeleton was found in articulation, the anterior dorsal and cervical vertebrae and forelimbs had been partially disarticulated prior to burial, and the skull was slightly moved from the vertebral column. Furthermore, the skull and anterior presacrals were exposed at the time of discovery and have thus partially been destroyed by erosion.

Of the snout, only a fragment of the right maxilla has been recovered and shows that the interdental plates are fused, but not striated in *Eoabelisaurus*. The posterior part of the skull is high, with an oval orbit and an enlarged infratemporal fenestra (figure 1b,c), as in other ceratosaurids

[8–10]. The lacrimal antorbital fossa is covered laterally by an expanded lamina. There is a slight step with an anterior fossa on the jugal process of the postorbital, but an expanded suborbital flange is missing. The skull roof is not notably thickened and no cranial ornamentation is present. The frontal is largely fused to the parietal, with only minor parts of the suture visible within the supratemporal fossae. The nuchal crest is raised, but less so than in advanced abelisaurids [8,10]. The occipital ridge is strongly developed and thickens dorsally into a small, horizontal table. A quadrate foramen is absent. As in other ceratosaurs [9,10], the interorbital septum is ossified.

Cervical vertebrae (figure 1*d,e*) are short and have two pneumatic foramina on either side of the centra. The anteriormost preserved cervicals are amphicoelous, whereas middle and posterior cervical vertebrae are flat anteriorly, but deeply concave posteriorly and have a low ventral keel. Vertebral centra of middle and posterior cervicals are furthermore notably broader than high. Cervical neural arches are strongly pneumatized and have prominent prezygoepipophyseal laminae and large prespinal fossae. Cervical neural spines are anteroposteriorly short and very low. The epiphyses are tabular and about as high as the neural spine. Only the first two dorsal vertebrae have pleurocoels, but the neural arches of all dorsals are extensively pneumatized. Mid-dorsal parapophyses are set on long lateral stalks and the transverse processes and prezygapophyses are connected by a web of bone. The sacrum comprises six vertebrae that form a dorsally arched structure, with only slight swellings marking the border between the fused vertebral centra. Anterior caudal vertebrae (figure 1*h*) have high, massive centra without any ventral groove. Neural spines are high and anteroposteriorly narrow, and transverse processes are long and strongly dorsolaterally and slightly posteriorly directed, with a marked posterior expansion at their distal end. Hyposphene–hypantrum articulations are present in the anterior caudals, but become indistinct at around caudal 10. The length of vertebral centra remains constant over the preserved portion of the tail, but middle and posterior caudals are considerably lower. Mid-caudals have anteroposteriorly short, vertical neural spines. Distal caudal prezygapophyses are short.

The scapula has a broad shaft without distal expansion. The coracoid is large and semioval. Both humeri are poorly preserved, but show remarkably primitive characters. The articular head is slightly expanded, but far from the globular shape seen in noosaurids [11] and abelisaurids [8,12]. The deltopectoral crest is moderately developed and the distal end shows two rounded condyles. Radius and ulna are short and the ulna has a large olecranon process (figure 1*i*). The manus is strongly foreshortened, retains four digits and has a stout, blocky metacarpal II (figure 1*j*). Metacarpal I is about half the length of metacarpal II and considerably more slender than the latter; it bears a stout phalanx that is slightly longer than the metacarpal. Metacarpals II and III have broad extensor grooves with raised proximal margins. The non-terminal manual phalanges are about as long as wide and lack any constriction between the articular ends, and manual unguals are reduced.

Ilium, pubis and ischium are fused without visible sutures (figure 1*k*). The ilium is low and elongate, with a gently arched dorsal margin. The supra-acetabular crest is continuous with the lateral brevis shelf and the brevis

fossa expands posteriorly. The pubis has an elongate obturator foramen and a narrow pubic apron that is V-shaped in cross section, with the apex pointing anteriorly. The distal ends of the pubes lack any anteroposterior expansion. A broad, well-developed antitrochanter is present in the ischium at the suture with the ilium and the ischium has a moderately expanded distal boot. The puboischial plate is extensive, with broad incisions adjacent to the shafts of the pubis and ischium. The femur is stout, only slightly bowed, and shows an anteromedially directed head (figure 1*l*). The lesser trochanter is low, but broad, with a well-developed trochanteric shelf. The fourth trochanter is developed as a stout, high ridge. As in other ceratosaurs, the crista tibiofibularis is expanded and oriented obliquely in relation to the femoral shaft. The tibia has an elevated, rectangular cnemial crest, and the fibular crest is proximally placed and well-developed. The fibula has a deep, posteriorly facing medial depression proximally and the iliofibularis tubercle is developed as a stout, oblique ridge. Astragalus and calcaneum are fused with each other and the tibia, but not the fibula. The metatarsus is long and slender, with metatarsal III reaching almost 50 per cent of the femoral length. As in *Ceratosaurs* [13], the posterior end of the proximal articular surface of metatarsal III is expanded transversely. Pedal unguals have a broad, triangular depression ventrally (figure 1*n*), as in other abelisaurids [14].

4. DISCUSSION

In order to assess the phylogenetic position of *Eoabelisaurus*, we added the codings for this taxon to a combined matrix of two recently published phylogenetic datasets ([1,15]; see the electronic supplementary material). The analysis places *Eoabelisaurus* as the most basal member of the Abelisauridae (figure 2). Abelisaurid synapomorphies include the laterally covered lacrimal antorbital fossa, broad cervical prespinal fossae, anteroposteriorly short anterior caudal neural spines, absence of a ventral groove in the anterior caudals, presence of rudimentary centrodiapophyseal laminae in the anterior mid-caudals, reduced distal ginglymus in the manual phalanges, and the presence of a flexor depression in the pedal unguals. Alternative phylogenetic placements of *Eoabelisaurus* are significantly suboptimal, except for a slightly more basal position (as a stem-abelisauroid; see the electronic supplementary material).

The so far oldest certain abelisaurids were represented by fragmentary remains from the late Early Cretaceous of South America [2] and Africa [3,4] and older records of abelisaurids in general are fragmentary and questionable ([1,17]; see also the electronic supplementary material). *Eoabelisaurus* extends the temporal range of this clade for more than 40 Myr into the early Middle Jurassic (figure 2). The occurrence of a derived ceratosaur at that time indicates a rapid diversification of ceratosaurs in the Early to early Middle Jurassic. Indeed, the abelisaurid affinities of the new taxon demonstrate that all major ceratosaurian lineages (those leading to the clades comprising *Elaphrosaurus* and its closest relatives ('elaphrosaurids'), ceratosaurids, noosaurids, abelisaurids) were established by this time. The apparent rarity of ceratosaurs in the Jurassic does most probably not reflect true low taxonomic diversity, but is owed to the poor fossil

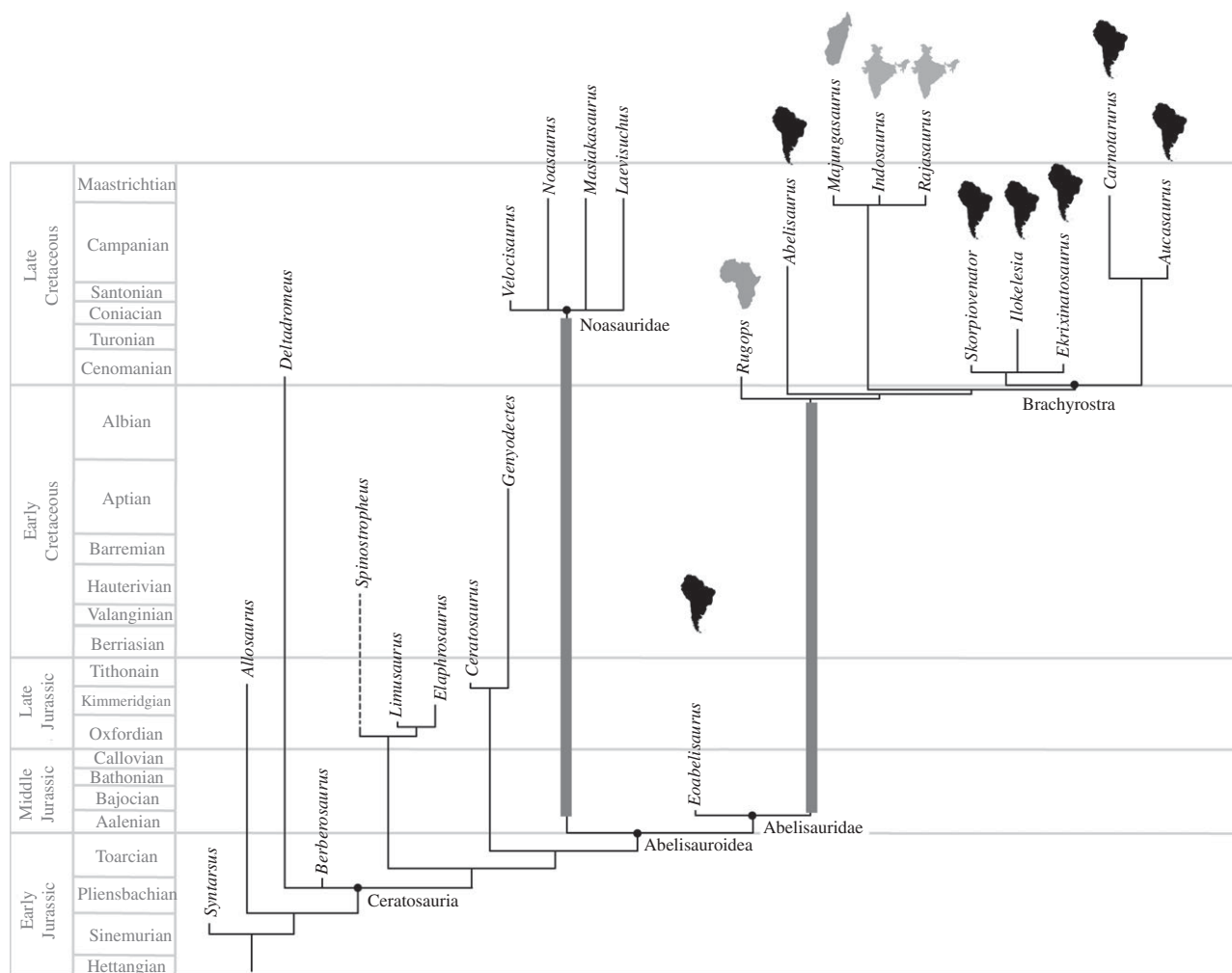


Figure 2. Calibrated phylogeny of ceratosaurian theropods. Thick grey lines indicate major ghost lineages in noosaurids and abelisaurids, resulting from the phylogenetic relationships of *Eoabelisaurus*. Dashed line in *Spinothropheus* indicates stratigraphic uncertainty for this taxon [16]. For abelisaurids, outlines of continents indicate geographical distribution.

record of Jurassic theropods in the Southern Hemisphere ([18]; see also the electronic supplementary material). Together with the wide array of basal tetanuran taxa known from the Middle Jurassic [19] and the growing recognition that most, if not all coelurosaurian lineages also reach back to this time [20–23], this underlines the rapid and apparently explosive radiation of theropod dinosaurs in the late Early to early Middle Jurassic. Whereas current research on the origin and success of dinosaurs mainly focuses on the Triassic–Jurassic boundary [24,25], these findings lend support to the hypothesis that the rise of dinosaurs was a two-step process, marked by extinctions of basal archosaurs at the Triassic–Jurassic boundary and of several basal dinosaur lineages in the Pliensbachian–Toarcian, followed by an explosive radiation of ‘modern’ clades [26,27]. New discoveries and more research into this topic are needed to establish the timing and patterns of early diversification of dinosaurs in the Jurassic.

So far, abelisaurid anatomy was almost exclusively known from Late Cretaceous taxa that are highly aberrant in their morphology, especially in their unusual skull structure [8,10] and extreme reduction of the forelimbs [8,28,29]. *Eoabelisaurus* reveals a previously unknown stage in the evolution of abelisaurids, having only some of

the cranial modifications and a unique combination of plesiomorphic and apomorphic features in its forelimb. The humerus is plesiomorphic and unreduced, whereas the ulna–radius are shortened, but do not differ significantly from more basal ceratosaurs (e.g. *Ceratosaurus*). The manus of *Eoabelisaurus*, however, has a derived morphology, with short and robust metacarpals, non-terminal phalanges that are as broad as long and lack gynglimoidal distal articular surfaces, and reduced manual unguals. Consequently, the modification of the forelimb in the evolution of abelisauroids seems to have occurred in a modular fashion, starting at the distal elements, and only later affected the more proximal elements (figure 3). *Eoabelisaurus* thus confirms a recently proposed evolutionary scenario for the evolution of abelisaurid limbs based on the incomplete evidence of Cretaceous abelisauroids [29]. The phylogenetic position of the new taxon indicates that modifications similar to those of abelisaurids in the humerus of ‘elaphrosaurids’ [30,31] and noosaurids [11] either arose independently from those in derived abelisaurids, or that these modifications were reversed in *Eoabelisaurus*. Either way, this suggests a surprisingly high level of homoplasy in such an extreme specialization.

With a 40 Myr gap, the fossil record of abelisaurids is certainly still too poor to provide a robust biogeographic

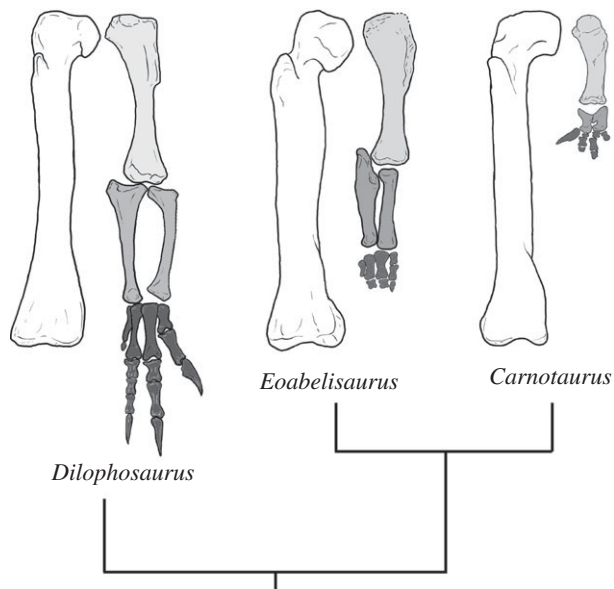


Figure 3. Limb proportions in several theropods, showing reduction of distal elements of the forelimb. Femur and forelimb of the basal theropod *Dilophosaurus* (left), basal abelisaurid *Eoabelisaurus* (middle) and the derived abelisaurid *Carnotaurus* (right). Drawn to same femoral length for comparison.

scenario [32]. Based on the previously available fossil record, abelisaurids were thought to have originated after the separation of Gondwana from the continents of the Northern Hemisphere [1,33], and recent discussions have focused on the possible effects (or lack thereof) of Gondwanan fragmentation on abelisaurid biogeography during the Cretaceous [1,3,4,33–35]. The discovery of *Eoabelisaurus* demonstrates that there was ample time for a dispersal of abelisaurids over the Gondwanan continents prior to their separation in the course of the ‘middle’ to Late Cretaceous, as it has been argued recently on the basis of geological palaeogeographic evidence [33].

However, the finding of an abelisaurid some 10–15 Myr before the effective separation of the continents of the Northern and Southern Hemispheres begs the question why no abelisauroid remains have been recorded from the Jurassic of Laurasia (a recent record of an abelisauroid from the Middle Jurassic of England [17] cannot be substantiated; see the electronic supplementary material). In contrast, other theropod lineages, which arose at approximately the same time, such as ‘elaphosaurs’ [31], ceratosaurids [7,9,36] and basal tetanurans [19], achieved a Pangean distribution during this time (see the electronic supplementary material). Interestingly, a similar biogeographic pattern has recently been inferred for other groups of Mesozoic vertebrates, such as basal eusauropods [37], heterodontosaurid ornithischians [38] and mammals [39,40], in which some clades were restricted to southern Gondwana during the Jurassic, whereas other clades had a global distribution. The congruent pattern of restricted distribution for multiple vertebrate clades during Pangean times may be related to a common biogeographic cause. There is growing evidence from climate modelling and geological data for a large, central Gondwanan desert during the Middle and Late Jurassic [41–43], which might provide a possible explanation, acting as a filter for certain

groups. However, further work on Jurassic palaeogeography and palaeoclimatology is needed. Nevertheless, this biogeographic pattern present in the above-mentioned clades of vertebrates during the Jurassic indicates that regional geographical and climatic conditions, and differential dispersal capabilities, may be as important to explain the biogeographic history of a group as continental fragmentation.

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